· Famous Indians Who Possessed the Gift of Flowery Speech.

LOGICAL AND CONVINCING IN ARGUMENT

Incidents in the Careers of White Cow, Spotted Tail, Buffalo Chief and Medicine

Sterling Morton in the Conservative, there and said: was a great council of that tribe conthese seemingly irrepressible eruptions Cow wide open. This savage surgical operation for the time being allayed the verbosity of the interlocutor and the council proceeded to its adjournment without further interruption from him. But Mr. White Cow was one of those aboriginal orators who never saw a crowd gathered together that he did not feel like making a speech. This peculiarity of his seems to have distinoriginally possessed. He, however, never oratory or eloquence. But, as a constant a man of such distinction goes visiting he reminder of the mortification which the blow from his chief had inflicted upon him, he wore as long as he lived a large, black, oldfashioned, silk handkerchief tied over his of plug tobacco that I may distribute them head and down under his chin so as to conceal the gash with which the knife of his superior had indelibly scarred one side of his strong face. During the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, and even down to his death, no white man or Indian, outside of his own family, ever had an opportunity to see the sear inflicted by Fontanelle. It was invariably concealed by the silk kerchlef. Nevertheless White Cow remained eminent and justly distinguished among both Indians and whites as one of the most logical, persuasive and eloquent men of the entire

having failed to pay the autumn part of the annuity which the Omahas claimed due them from the sale of their land east of the Elkhorn and north of the Platte river in the territory of Nebraska, the squatters and settlers in their cabins all along the banks of the Missouri river and on the prairies back therefrom as far as they extended were menaced with a demand for \$10 each, which the Indians claimed could alone remunerate them for the occupation of the lands until the succeeding spring, in lieu of the deferred payment by the government. So persistently was this claim of the Indians made and so general did the fright become among all the squatters on the described territory. that a convocation at the office of Governor Mark W. Izard, in Omaha, of prominent white citizens and the head men and braves of the Omaha tribe was authoritatively assembled. Henry Fontanelle acted as interpreter. Many speeches were made by both Indians and white men. At last the orator, White Cow, took the floor. He was of commanding figure, standing about six feet three inches in his moccasins. His chest was broad and deep and strong. His head was well set on, and symmetrically proportioned. His hair was perfectly black, though here and there were threads which indicated that Time with its dve of years was beginning to tell that youth had departed, that middle life had also passed and that locks. His pose was always one of gracefulness and strength. He wore a breech clout and leggings of buckskin and a large and beautiful buffalo robe. While speaking he allowed the robe to rest wholly upon the left shoulder and exposed his right arm and right breast, which were scarred with battle wounds, so that all the audience could see that he was a veteran in war. His hands were delicate and well molded. He moved them and his forearm in gesturing with all the flexible gracefulness that the more civilized Delsarte method has given to the gestures of Bernhardt. His oration was de livered one sentence at a time in the Omaha language. The interpreter then gave it to Governor Izard and the audience in English. After speaking for some minutes, standing squarely in front of Governor Izard, telling him with great vehemence, and at times with touching pathos, of the wrongs which had been inflicted by the white men upon his race, he at last said: "You remember only two months ago I came and had a talk with you, my brother." To this the governor nodded his head in assent. White Cow, proceeding, said: "Then you must remember the words which I gave to you from down deep in my heart."

The governor was not a man of much tact, nor did he understand Indian character or the best methods of dealing with Indians. Therefore, very honestly, and in a somewhat apologetic tone, he said to Henry "Tell him I have forgotten what he said." No sooner had this been translated into the Omaha tongue and given to White Cow than he folded his arms and with a look of the utmost derision and scorn upon his features, whirled on his heel like a top and with his back to the governor, said to Fontanelle: "Tell him that a man who thinks and feels for his people as I think and feel for the Omahas cannot afford to waste his time in talking to a person who has not mind enough to remember

what was said to him for even two moons." The effect of this savage sarcasm and the imperturbable look of superiority and disdain which pervaded the countenance of the speaker were superb and beyond description. It was some moments, and after a good deal of diplomatic parleying, before the composure of the governor and the audience in general was restored. At last, however, a satisfactory conclusion was reached and the

meeting adjourned. White Cow Goes to Washington.

Several years after the foregoing event White Cow accompanied some other leading Omahas to Washington, in charge of General J. B. Robertson, the then agent of the tribe. Everywhere on the route and in Washington the majestic figure and stately walk of this splendid specimen of aboriginal manliness and strength attracted attention White Cow, as he walked Pennsylvania avenue or Broadway, a real Indian, seemed the incarnation of the ideal Indian whom peal was triumphant, for Governor Furnas Cooper and others had portrayed. Much attention was paid to him. His picture was taken by many artists. Presents were made to him by men and by women in nearly every city where he sojourned going and by Governor Furnas was fulfilled and the coming while curoute.

But at last the excursion was completed and White Cow was again on his native plains. For years he was known to all of the settlers of Dakota county on the north and Burt county on the south of the Omaha reservation. No other thoroughbred Omaha had achieved so marked and distinctive an ing place overlooks a portion of Iowa and individuality. He was always the friend of the white man and generally an entertaining conversationalist if one could speak his lan-

guage or if an apt interpreter was at hand. Finally, after the election of President Lincoln, Governor Robert W. Furnas was made agent of the Omaha tribe and located on the Blackbird reservation. Very soon there sprang up between him and White Cow a genuine friendship which grew out of

mutual respect. Many and many were the distinuished barbarians have appeared as talks which the old Indian and the young orators and elicited the attention and adagent had together. Generally they were of miration of these who were among their the most satisfactory and agreeable nature. auditors. At last the agent came to understand pretty thoroughly the facial expression of aboriginal ward and chum. It came to such a pass that Furnas could almost forecast the object of any visit or proposed council which Mr. White Cow evolved. But he has admitted to me that he never was more embarrassed by any speaker than by his

aboriginal orator. The occasion was this: White Cow called at the agency storehouse with the interpreter, who informed Governor Furnas that they had come on busi ness of great importance to White Cow and that he hoped Furnas would give them time Somewhere about the year 1850, just after | for a big talk. To this the agent assented. the accession of Logan Fontanelle to the Thereupon White Cow, shaking hands with chiefship of the Omaha Indians, writes J. Furnas, squared himself for a verbal assault

"My brother, I have come to you on and while the newly selected matter of great importance to me and my leader was making a speech he was people. You know I have always been your interrupted by the constant attempts friend and the friend of every white manof White Cow, one of the head men, to Not one drop of blood of your people ever Interpose some remarks of his own. Endur- stained my hands. Always I have been to you and to your race like a real brother. of the talkative Mr. White Cow for some Our Great Father at Washington knew this time, Fontanelle at last became enraged and and so he had me make him a visit there. in a moment of anger drew his scalping Going and coming I saw all of your big knife and slashed the cheek of Mr. White villages. In every one of them the headmen and braves saw and talked with me. They all know me. Everybody, from our Great Father back to the Missouri river, knows about White Cow. All of the Indians on the plains know of White Cow, the great Omaha speaker. The Brule-Sioux, the Yanktons, the Dakotas, the Mandans, the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, the Otoes and the Pawnees-all Indians everywhere-they, too, guished many citizens who now inhabit the know White Cow. And now, my brother, I land that Mr. White Cow and his ancestors came to tell you that I am going up to see the Poncas at the mouth of the Niobrara afterwards in the presence of Logan river. I am going to make them a visit. Fontanelle attempted any great amount of They are looking for me now. And when

must make large presents to the people

among whom he stays. Therefore I have

come to ask you to give me three caddles

among the Poncas while I am their guest."

The speech, as Furnas now declares, was somewhat verbose and long-drawn-out and he had become rather tired of the resonant flow of aboriginal eloquence long before the peroration had ended. Consequently in a and sometimes far into the night, just as his rather listless sort of tone and with no headmen and braves do down at the fort, expression of any particular satisfaction on his face, Agent Furnas said to a clerk in the office: "Go out into the storeroom and get three plugs of tobacco; bring them in and give them to the old fellow." The messenger soon returned and handed the three plugs of tobacco to the indignant advocate. Immediately he whirled toward Furnas, and During November, 1854, the government looking at him with indignation flashing from his great, dark eyes, said in a tone of intense scorn: "As I told you a little while ago. I have traveled a great deal; I have seen all the headmen and braves among the white people and the great chiefs among the Indians on the plains-all sorts of men-white men, red men and black men I have seen all over this country." looking still more intensely wrathful and bending his huge form over until his hand nearly touched the floor, he said: "But, (looking straight at Furnas) "never before did I see a man only about that high."

White Cow's Last Request. The foregoing did not, however, disurb the amicable relations between Indian and agent. A few months after that event, during a very severe storm in midwinter, a messenger called at the agency and informed Furnas that White Cow was very sick and near unto death and desired his immediate presence. It was a night of storm, wind and snow, and the thermometer was away below zero. But the demand for his presence was so importunate, and supposedly coming from a man just about to depart from this life, that Furnas immediately, through the blinding blizzard, found his way to the habitation of White Cow. The old Indian was laid out on a pallet of robes and skins. He was much emaciated. But after being bolstered up he shook hands our squaws did not have hoopskirts and silk state. Perhaps it was a territory. As were included which are now omitted. The age was soon to drift its snow all over his with Furnas and expressed his gratitude that he should have come to him in that supreme moment. Through the interpreter he again repeated the story of his lifelong friendship for the whites, and finally wound up by stating that having been so long on their side he felt in his heart like a soldier of the government, and that therefore he desired as a last favor that Furnas should promise him that he should be arrayed for the grave in the uniform of a cavalry soldier of the United States. He said he wanted one of those short, round-about coats with vellow stripes on it and across the sleeve hat he wanted pantaloons such as the horse soldiers always wore with yellow stripes down the sides, and that then he would b ready to go to the happy hunting grounds in the way that a man of his note and long

service to the white people ought to go. Governor Furnas admits that the scene was pathetic and that his heart was really touched by the words of the aged and emaciated man, for "The tones of dying men enforce attention like deep harmony." And to be promised White Cow that his request would be granted and that he would be buried in the attire which he had described, Again White Cow renewed his strength of olce and said: "My brother, I feel sure that you would not tell me a lie at any time. and I am very certain that you would not ell a lie to a dying man. But when a man s dead he cannot tell what kind of clothes he has on; he don't know anything about them. So I wish that you would send a man right up to the agency and get those clothes be if you had everything that you wanted; for me now and have me put right into and I will not work. There is nothing to them. Then I shall die happy and know that I am going into the other world dressed

just as I wish to be." This appeal was too much for the sympathetic heart of the agent. Immediately a messenger was dispatched for the cavalry suit and in due time returned with the same, and into it, after a good deal of struggle, the limbs and body of Mr. White Cow were placed. With a smile of supreme satis faction the old man laid down again and

soon passed into peaceful slumber. Two weeks afterward, however, Governor Furnas was very much surprised to receive a call from Mr. White Cow, who lived to enjoy and wear out that suit of clothes with great comfort to himself. During its use, however, he did secure from Governor Furnas a promise that after his death he should be buried in a sitting posture on a high bluff of the Missouri river just above the city of Decatur, in Burt county. He desired to be placed in a chair facing down the channel of the Missouri river. He said he wanted to sit there forever and see the boats coming and going, to see the white people crossing over into Nebraska and making homes, putting trees, orchards and hedgerows all over the great plains where he had in his youth so many times hunted the buffalo, the deer and the antelope. And again his appromised him that he should be so buried. And the day came and the life went out of the first, original, famous and great orator of Nebraska. Precisely the promise made mortal remains of Mr. White Cow were disposed of as he desired they should be, on the high bluff of the Missouri river, the waters of which are seldom now disturbed

cannot much longer be delayed.

you got all together, at once." Medicine Horse was also a leading man mong the Otoes and took part in the same debate. During the discussion he told Major Hepner that the latter was a liar, whereupon the major, rising from his chair, took by steam craft. There in a sedentary posthat useful piece of furniture and broke it ture the remains of this aboriginal orator are over the oratorical cranium of the aforeenclosed by brick masonry. This final restsaid Medicine Horse with such violence that the orator was laid out breathless and apthe city of Decatur, and its occupant may parently lifeless for some moments. After not wait many years before the waters of his revival, however, he showed great rethe Missouri river shall be vexed by the botspect for Agent Hepner and became far more toms of barges which may be towed to St tractable and deferential. Louis or New Orleans by light draught In another paper it is intended to give steam tugs. The utilization of this great stream for the transportation of the staple

further samples of Indian oratory as developed along the frontier during the early commodities of the northwest to the gulf settlement of the territory of Nebraska. But later in the history of Nebraska other The accentuated characteristics of Indian

constant prominence of the intention to convey distinctly a given thought or set forth a desired policy.

Spotted Tail as an Orator.

During the Hayes administration it was

and the goods due the Indians should be

some time. During its domination a special

specches were made relative to the dignity

housed, well fed and well clothed because

"My brother, the words you have spoken

sink deep into my heart. You say all white

men have good houses, good food and good

clothes because all white men work hard,

cloth on the top and which are always ac-

companied by red and white balls and long

arrow-like sticks with which to punch the

sticks and balls get to the Sioux we will

all go to work punching balls all day long.

and sometimes far into the night, just as his

and that then we shall have good houses,

After the foregoing barbaric satire dinner

helped all the guests, the distinguished white

persons being on his right (among them

steaming before him untouched. General

The Indian responded, "Will not these men

pray before they eat?" General Crook an-

and said, "I am glad of it, for then they

At another time Spotted Tail, after listen-

were much better off before they were in-

century. A part of his speech as repeated

to me by General Crook was something

"My brother, you say that if Indians would

do as you do we would be better than we

are now. But we never had any trouble

until we came to be friendly with the white

man. He has taught us a great many things

firewater to drink. He brought us cards

with which to gamble. He does not know

how much better we were before he be-

came acquainted with us. He can not say

that we did not raise everything to cat that

we needed before we saw any of your people.

He cannot deny that we raised all kinds

Certainly we did not have rats that

would get into warehouses and eat up

butcher knives, frying pans and tin cups

the government for us and stored in the

warehouses. Then we find when we come to

get our goods that from knives, blankets,

paints, beads, red broadcloth and from

everything else there is a good deal missing.

We complain at this loss and the agent looks

black and with a very had tongue says

The rats in the warehouse ate up or de

stroyed those things.' The Sioux do no

have such rats among them."

you work?"

wish to become so good and civilized as to

Further answering the labor-praising

speaker Spotted Tall said: "If you had all

the horses, clothes, guns, ammunition and

over your head, with plenty of squaws and

children to wait on you, and you did not

want for anything else in the world, would

The learned commissioner and eloquent

nissionary of labor promptly said that he

would not, under those circumstances, work

"Well, my Great Father at Washington

has to pay me for my lands so much every

year, and besides that I have as good

house as I want and everything I wish for

to eat and to wear. So I am just as good

as you would be and as you say you would

work for. I have all that I want. Why

should I work when you say that you would

not if you were in my place? Why do you

tell me to do a thing which you say you

Buffalo Chief's Logic.

Buffalo Chief was one of the foremost

raves of the Otoe tribe. He did most of

the talking at a council in what is now the

ribe, was present to make partial payment

of the annuity promised them under the

treaty of 1854. Hepner told them that he

would give them one-half of the money due

them that year just as the winter of 1855-56

was beginning, but that the other half would

not be paid to them until about planting

be useful in buying seed and implements

To this the Indians very generally dis-

sented. Buffalo Chief, in making an argu-

ment in favor of the immediate cash down

"Your way is not right. It is not the way

we gave you all these beautiful lands. We

did not give you part of the lands one

day, some more of the lands the next day

and promise to give you some more lands

and animals for farm purposes.

payment of the whole sum, said:

would not do if you were an Indian?"

whereupon Spotted Tail continued:

food that you wanted, and a good house

will not steal what is on my plate."

like this:

ways.

Crook said to him, "Why do you not eat?

plenty to eat and good clothes."

When it was finished Spotted Tail said:

Spotted Tail.

MEXICO WANTS A NAVY.

General George D. Crook had perhaps as good knowledge of the intellectual ability and moral trend of the prominent savages Awakening to an Appreciation of the Value of Fighting Ships. El Tiempo, the organ of the clerical (miof northwestern Nebraska as any man living nority) party in Mexico, wants a navy. In in his day and generation. To him the the course of an article upon the subject it author is indebted for the following speci-

mens of elequence from the tongue of says: 'With regard to the nations that are not able through lack of funds to attain such determined to reform the Indian bureau and an equality, they should strive by all means to so manage its affairs that the annuities that their military advancement should not remain in a too insignificant state and to honestly distributed. A first step in this secure through it a certain amount of redirection was to appoint only Quakers and spectability. Mexico, which, during the Episcopalians to the office of Indian agent. twenty-one years of peace which she has This policy was carried out quite rigidly for enjoyed, has been able to introduce considerable improvements in her army and put it commission to interview the Sioux Indians on a modern footing, yet has done little for at Camp Robinson arrived at General her navy, and that the latter is indispen-Crook's headquarters. In due time the coun- sable the country is seeing the proof at this cil was held. Eastern philanthropists who time.

knew nothing of Indian character, except "Mexico, as we have said, has no navy from Cooper's novels or "Hiawatha," ap- our government has had many other things peared to give advice and instruction to the to attend to which have distracted her at-Indians then and there assembled. Long tention elsewhere; but that she has not overlooked it is proved by the purchases of labor and the necessity of contstant work | which she has been making of such small for every human being. A tedious speaker vessels as will form the nucleus of the Mexinformed the Indians that the white man, ican armada. Good! The nation can also his wife and his children were always well help the government.

"We are going to give out an idea which all white men labored. The speech was for some time we have nursed in our mind lengthy and didactic and very tiresome. and which today, considering it ripe for publicity, we launch forth, certain that our readers and the public will take it up with pleasure and second it with enthusiasm: That ships be bought by national subscrip-

"We believe that none will refuse his These words burn in my heart. Go back to our Great Father in Washington. Tell him mite toward an object which is so patriotic that I have heard what you have said and as the one which we propose, and that all remembered it. Tell him therefore that I Mexicans, who in reality love their country want him to send out to my band of Sioux will see in this subscription, of which we Indians a whole lot of big tables with square are the movers, an opportunity to help in spectability before the whole world.

"The example which Spain is setting in balls. Tell him that when these tables and banker who gives 10,000,000 pesetas, down to the poor widow who, not having a single coin to dispose of, gives her son as a vol-We, the Mexicans, who are chilinteer. dren of Spain, let us also help our country for peace, because the more powerful and strong a nation is, it is more respected and was served. General Crook said that he its tranquility, both interior and exterior, is Webb Hayes, son of the president), and the distinguished Indians on the left. All were "falling to" with avidity. But Spotted Tail sat with folded arms, his plate of food power and advancement of Mexico and the patriotism of her sons.

"From today, therefore, we open the subswered, "No." Spotted Tail smiled grimly scription in our columns; and we are induced to hope for a satisfactory result from the extraordinary success which other subscriptions which we have opened have ating to a long speech as to the importance tained, as well as from the patriotic and of the Indian emulating white men and noble idea which has caused us to open thereby becoming a Christian gentleman, this subscription and the encouragement deemed it his duty to show that the Indians which all those with whom we have spoken have given us.' troduced to the civilization of the nineteenth

El Tiempo opens the subscription with

REMINDED HER OF A DEAD MAN.

How a Pretty Woman Startled an Extremely Polite Drummer. is the story the Republic tells of This one of the commercial travelers of St. which you say are good. He brought us Louis:

The drummer who was talking had jerky style of speech as if he were afflicted with St. Vitus' dance of the vocal cords or some similar difficulty, "Had a blamed funny experience once," he said. "Had plenty, I suppose, but this was different. It was out on the southern Pacific. Don't of fruit in tin cans. He cannot prove that know what town it was. Don't know what avoid legal process and several other acts white people and become accustomed to their I'm talking about a pretty woman of 25 veyed, transferred, concealed or removed, or got aboard. Pretty women scarce as hen's permitted to be concealed or removed, any teeth in that country. Hadn't seen one | part of his property with intent to hinder, for a month. Couldn't keep my eyes off until such articles were sent out here by of her. At last couldn't stand it any Got up and went over to her. longer. Asked her if I couldn't raise the window for her. She said I couldn't. Takes a strong man to raise a car window some-Asked her if I couldn't let her couldn't. Tried her again on buying something from the train butcher. Wouldn't knew. last time I tried was with a game of Whist was all the rage in the whist. east, I told her. She said she didn't play. Then she looked at me for a minutemaybe it was longer. Then she spoke:

> ''Do you know what you remind me of? says she, looking at me admiringly. ''No,' says I. 'Is it some dear dead friend of yours?' said I, trying to do the funny act.

"'Not exactly," said she, laughing. Not exactly, but of one that will be dead in about seven seconds after my husband sets eves on him at the next station. 'What's the name of it, madam?' says I making believe I was ready.

"'Morseville!' yelled the brakeman. " 'That's it,' says she, laughing more than make connection with the sleeper at the far end of the train.

Hotel Company Assigns. CINCINNATI, July 25.—The Gibson House ompany has filed a deed of assignment to J. Hartwell Cabell, attorney. The assets are named at \$100,000 and the liabilities at at \$60,000. This assignment was followed by the individual assignment of Horace Dunbar, president of the company and manager of the hotel. His assets and liabilities are city park of Nebraska City, in the fall of 1855. George Hepner, the agent for that

placed at \$2,500. No cause is mentioned for the failure and no preferences are given. The Gibson house is among the oldest and largest of the leading hotels of the city. Free Pills, Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are time in the spring of 1856, when it would easy in action and are particularly effective

in the cure of Constipation and Sick Head-ache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they en proved invaluable. They are guar anteed to be perfectly free from every dele erious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomah and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Kuhn & Co., Druggists.

Were you to fish

by and by. But we gave you all the lands south of the Platte river, east of the Big In the lagoon all year round you Blue and north of the mouth of the Nemawould never catch any fish-and you ha. This is no way to do-to pay a part might hunt all over Omaha-then all now and a part by and by for a thing which around it-and never-not in a thousand years-find as much shoe value for \$3.00 as we give you in our man's tan vici kid and genuine Russia calf shoes-comfort givers-made to fit the feet-a walking shoe that has few equals-and as much style as any of our \$5.00 gradesif you don't say they're worth \$4.00and that you paid that for no betterdon't you buy 'em.

> Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House

> > 1419 FARNAM STREET.

eloquence are terseness, adaptation and the NEW LAW FOR BANKRUPTS

Details of the Measure Recently Enacted by Congress.

DIFFERS WIDELY FROM FORMER ACTS

More Liberal for Debtors-Marked Reduction in Fees-How Proceedings May Be Instituted Under the Act.

The bankruptcy act which became a law July 1 is the fourth in the history of our national legislation. The first was passed meeting of creditors. They are appointed April 4, 1800, and was short-lived; the sec- for separate districts, and each county where ond, on August 18, 1841, relieved the victims the services of one are needed is to form of the great financial panic of 1837, and was at least one district. Under the former law repealed in a few years. The third act there were registers in bankrupter for the passed on March 2, 1867, very largely whole judicial district. In the Northern dis-amended on June 22, 1874, and again trict of Illinois there were seven, but only was taken advantage of by many who had enormously lucrative office. become insolvent in consequence of the

August 31, 1878. The power of congress to "pass uniform acts of bankruptcy" is granted in article stilon. The trustee receives \$5 and commis-States. The separate states have no power to pass bankruptcy acts, and their different insolvent-debtor laws are necessarily of very limited operation, as they cannot reach property situate in another state and cannot pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

The present act, says the Chicago Record,

had its origin in bills that have been pending in congress for a number of years, and in its present form is the result of a compromise in the conference committee, as the house of representatives and senate had passed separate bills with conflicting provisions. In many respects it differs widely legs, tables which are covered with green the progress of Mexico in power and re- from the last preceding act. It is much more liberal to debtors, and the fees are greatly reduced. But one qualification is these moments is admirable; her sons all necessary for a voluntary bankruit owing help her in the war, from the opulent debts. The advance cests, which were \$75 under the last act, are now reduced to \$25, and in voluntary bankruptcy, these costs that he has not and cannot procure the money to pay them. Any person-but not a corporation-may become a bankrupt by fil- in amount of the creditors. ing in the United States district court a petition containing a schedule of his assets discharge, with the exception of taxes, debts to that extent guaranteed. Let us imitate and liabilities. "Any natural person, except and judgments founded on fraud or "willful the example of our mother, Spain, and that a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly the love we feel for the land in which we in farming or the tillage of the soil, any property of another." Possibly street raillive may be embodied in the shape of a unincorporated company and any corporaformidable man-of-war which in proudly tion engaged principally in manufacturing, flying to the breeze our beautiful tri-color trading, printing, publishing or mercantile

tary bankrupt." Private bankers are also included, but not national or state banks. Wage-earners are defined as those who re- kind friends to put them in. ceive for their services remuneration at the rate of not more than \$1,500 per annum. The petition to make a person or corporasigned by three creditors whose claims aggregate \$500. One signature is sufficient when the number of creditors is less than twelve, but if the debtor's answer discloses before he can be forced into bankruptcy the debtor must have within four months committed an act of bankruptcy while insolvent. In this the present act is unique. All other bankruptcy laws have recognized certain acts of a debtor as acts of bankruptcy, which put him in the clutches of the law

are sufficient to pay his debts-and the petition must be dismissed. Recognized Acts of Bankruptcy.

but to prove his solvency-that his assets

Under the preceding law concealment to delay or defraud his creditors or any of them; or (2) transferred while insolvent any portion of his property to one or more of his creditors with intent to prefer such creditors over his other creditors; or (3) suffered or permitted, while insolvent, any creditor to obtain a preference through have a paper or a book. She said I legal proceeding, and not having at least five days before a sale or final disposition of any property affected by such preference Offered to get her a glass of vacated or discharged such preference; or Wasn't dry. Tried everything I (4) made a general assignment for the bene-Got turned down every time. The fit of his creditors; or (5) admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground." It will be observed that the language of

third clause, and that is frightfully obscure. One of the most eminent men at the bar, alluding to it, said: "It is open to construction, and therefore bad." It is not clear whether a confession of a judgment is meant, as on a note with power of attorney to confess judgment, or a judgment obtained in any manner, which as it becomes a lien on the debtor's property in fact works a preference against ordinary or simple contract creditors; vacating a preference five days before a sale seems very much like an Irish bull, as how could it be vacated withever, and I fell all over myself trying to out settling the debt, and if that is done how can there be a subsequent sale under the judgment? If the clause means, as it should, that it is an act of bankruptcy to allow a judgment to remain unsatisfied five days before the date fixed for a sale under a levy on execution, it would have been much better to say so. It is safe to predict that this clause will be heard from in the reports before all of the fifty and more judges having original jurisdiction have passed on it independently.

Proceedings After Petition. After a petition has been filed the cour basses upon it and either adjudicates the debtor a bankrupt or dismisses the petition In the former case a meeting of the creditors is called and they elect a trustee-called assignee, under the former act-in whom title to the bankrupt's property becomes vested upon his executing a bond in an amount fixed by the creditors. Three trustees may be appointed, but their fees are no more than one. The debtor's exemptions are the same as he is entitled to under the state law. The bankrupt can now offer terms of compensation to his creditors which, if accepted by a majority both in number and amount, are submitted to the

court, who confirms the same if in his fudg ment there has been no violation of the provisions of the act and the compos s for the best interest of the creditors. In that case on payment of the sum agreed the bankrupt is discharged and his assets returned to him. Where there is no composition the trustee or trustees administer the estate, convert it into cash and pay it to the creditors in dividends under the direction of the referce. Laborers, servants and all other employes are preferred creditors to the amount of \$300 each for services performed within three months previous to the

date of the petition. The referees are appointed by the judges of the district courts, which are the courts of bankruptcy. They pass upon petitions in the absence of the court, upon claims, examine bankrupts and preside at the first amended in 1876, was of longer duration and one resided in Chicago, and he had an

The referee receives as his fees \$10 in each financial panic of 1873. It was repealed case referred to him and 1 per cent on the amount paid out in dividends, or one-haif of 1 per cent on the amount of a compo-I, section 8 of the constitution of the United | sions on the estate administered to be allowed by the court, not to exceed 3 per cent on the first \$5,000, 2 per cent on the second \$5,000 and 1 per cent on any further sum.

Limit of Adjudication.

The bankrupt may apply for his discharge between one month and one year from the time of adjudication. In extreme cases the time may be extended six months, but no further. Withholding assets from trustee will bar a discharge. Otherwise any bankrupt is entitled to one unless he has, with fraudulent intent to conceal his true financial condition and in contemplation of bankruptcy, destroyed, concealed or failed to keep books of account or records from which his true condition might be ascertained." Any bankrupt is entitled to a dis charge without regard to the value of his assets or without any assets. Under the former law voluntary bankrupts could not be discharged unless the assets equaled 50, need not be paid if the debtor make oath or, by the amendment of 1874, 30 per cent of the debts, unless they secured the consent of one-quarter in number and one-third

All debts, if scheduled, are released by a and malicious injuries to the person and ways and other passenger lines whose principal value lies in their franchise may, when loaded with judgments for personal standard, shall announce to the world the pursuits, owing debts to the amount of injuries, take advantage of the act to leave \$1,000 or over, may be adjudged an involun- the crippled and maimed destitute, for, though these corporations cannot go into bankruptcy themselves, they can always find

Voluntary petitions cannot be filed until one month, and involuntary petitions until four months after the passage of the acttion an involuntary bankrupt must be that is, before August 1 and November 1 respectively. As an involuntary petition must be filed within four mouths of the commission of the act of bankruptcy on which it is based, it will be seen that so more than twelve creditors the petition may far the act cannot have a retroactive effectbe made good by additional signatures. But that is to say, a man cannot be forced into bankruptcy for anything he has done before the passage of the act.

The business under the former bankruptcy law was enormous throughout the whole United States. "Bump on Bankruptcy" went through ten editions, each succeeding one enlarged and revised as the different clauses and sections were construed by the absolutely and without appeal. Now he has courts; 5,349 petitions were filed in the northern district of Illinois, and many volumes of reports were filled with bankruptcy vases. Doubtless there will be a rush of business under the present law. But these The recognized acts of bankruptcy are few. | bankruptcy laws always arouse the antag onism of the solvent part of the business community, and probably when the present act has served its purpose of burying the dresses. He knows nothing about what we many territories along that road as there section reads; "Acts of bankruptcy by a financial slain of the panic of 1893 it will were before we had the bad fortune to meet are states. That's all right. At the town person shall consist of his having (1) con-meet, in a repeal, the fate of its prede-

> HOW IT MAY BE. Looking Forward to Reunions of Veterans of the War of '98.

Puck extracts the following from the daily papers of 1928: "The reunion of the Society of the Survivors of the Battle of Cavite at Madison Square Garden last evening was a most successful occasion from both a social and financial point of view. Over 7,000 members were in attendance, nearly four-fifths of the entire membership, and the accommodations of the hall were strained to the utmost. After the banquet addresses were made by a number of the prominent members, and letters of regret were read from the president and the governors of New York, Pennthis section is unusually clear, except the sylvania, Porto Rico and Cuba. Among those who addressed the meeting were the Rev. George Dewey Fitzgibbons, the Hon. Dewey Manila Brown, the Hon. Cavite G. Jones, Governor Philippine Olympia Green and Vice President Raleigh Concord Tubb. After the banquet was over dancing was indulged in until a late hour."

"The Patriotic Order of the Sons of Cuban Liberty gave an entertainment in their hall at No. 1674 Bowery, last evening, the receipts of which are to go toward building a monument to the memory of the Cubans who lost their lives in the late war. A fair attendance was present, and the musical numbers were rendered by Mrs. Santiago Cortez | concerning the army.

Men who work Janes water, or are ex-posed to the cold or damp are prone to suffer from that most painful dis-ease, rheumatism, This is a disease of the blood and

first principles and driving out all impurities, and filling the ar-teries with a new, rich, red, healthy son why Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an unfailing cure for that disease. It is the greatest of all blood medicines. It creates a keen and hearty appetite. It cures all disorders of the digestion and makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect. It invigorates the liver and tones the nerves. It is ates the liver and tones the nerves. It is
the greatest of all known blood-makers and
blood purifiers. It builds firm, healthy
flesh, but does not make corpulent people
more corpulent. Unlike cod liver oil, it
does not make flabby flesh, but tears down
the unhealthy tissues that constitute corpulency, carries off and excretes them, and
replaces them with the solid, muscular tissues of health. It drives all impurities,
disease germs and acids from the blood.
In Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical
Adviser many sufferers from rheumatism,
whose cases were considered hopeless, tell
the story of their recovery under this wonderful medicine. Their names, addresses
and photographs are given by their own

and photographs are given by their own request, and anyone who wishes to do so may write them. Good druggists sell the "Golden Medical Discovery."

When a dealer urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare. make-not of your welfare.

"I suffered from rheumatism in my left shoulder and cloow," writes Rev. Wilson Williams, of Trinity Station, Morgan Co., Ala. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery completely cured me nt a cost of only four dollars."

For a free, paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only. Cloth-bound 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V. A medical library in one 1008-page volume

Coogan, Clenfuegos Murphy, Amphitrite Cook and Matanzas Johnson, Mr. Habana O'Donnoghue made quite a hit with his recitation of 'When Gomez Marched to Dinner.' Quite a neat little sum was realized.'

"From Sampson, Ky., comes a dispatch which says that John K. Littlejohn, a gunner's mate on the Nashville in the late war with Spain, and who claims to have fired the first hostile shot of the war, died in that town on Wednesday. We have no wish to doubt the veracity of 'The Sampson Bugle,' but at the same time Mr. Littlejohn is the twenty-third man to die since the war was ended claiming the honor of having fired the first hostile shot. Isn't this rather overdoing it?"

"Schley J. O'Brien, 28 years of age, was picked up by Officer Good on Bleecker street last night in an intoxicated condition. Before Judge Cooley this morning O'Brien claimed that his condition was the result of discussing the war with Spain in the Maine saloon vesterday evening with two old cronies, Bill Dewey Naughton and Bagley Terror O'Rourke. Judge Cooley decided that in view of the circumstances the prisoner was lucky to offend by a mere plain drunk, and Mr. O'Brien was released."

"A youth giving his name as Augustus Cuba Libre Lightfoot was arrested yesterday while acting in a suspicious manner on Broadway. Lightfoot is thought to be an alias of 'Hot-Shot' Smith, a noted sneakthief, who has of late been operating successfully in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The prisoner claims to have been the first child born on Cuban soil of American parents after the capitulation of Havana. He is still in cus-

FIND DUNNOW GOOD PICKING

Montana Cattle Man and His Money Part Company in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25 .- Samuel Dunnow, a cattle dealer from Miles City, Mont., came into the Harrison street station today and asked to be sent home, as he was without money. Dunnow first came to Chicago July 18 and was robbed of four packages of bills, each containing \$500. He told the police he was on his way to the Polk street station preparatory to making a trip to Canada, when a woman called him into a doorway and robbed him of the packages. After reporting the loss of the \$2,000 Dunnow went out again and lost \$141 in the same manner. The next day he did not appear at the station and was not seen by the officers until today. He went to Canada from Chicago and there lost his trunk and has not been able to recover it. When he came back to Chicago last night on his way home to Montana he had \$95 and in an unexplained manner he parted company with that today. The police fear Dunnow is temporarily unbalanced mentally.

AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

T. P. Mahoney of the quartermaster's de-partment of the Department of the Missouri returned from Philadelphia this morn-

General Summer, commanding officer of the Department of the Missouri, will arrive in Omaha tomorrow from Denver and will remain here several days on business

The Kranach and Bach

Baby grand that we received last week is one of the handsomest pianos ever brought to Omaha-made from genuine stump Circassian walnut in the most beautiful natural grain and colorthe appearance is not all-as the tone is the sweet, full, clear tone so seldom obtained in any piano-you are welcome to come in and see this and many other novel pianos that we are now displaying-this elegant piano stool only one of many at special prices this week.

A. HOSPE,

Music and Ari 1513 Douglas

To see properly

With proper glasses-you must have them properly adjusted—we see to it that you never leave the store till your glasses are properly fitted-now that we have our own lens grinding plant we can with an absolute certainty guarantee our work-doing it all under our own supervision makes it so-free eye examinations by an expert optician-colored glasses-so restful to the eyes while on the exposition grounds-50c and \$1.00weak eyes particularly need these colored glasses.

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